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WHEELING, WEST VA., TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 14, 1886.

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From a Small Trading Post to a Great Industrial Centre.

NATURE'S OWN GAS

Lights up Her Hundreds Mills

and Workshops.

Quality and Quantity Both on the

Side of the New Fuel.

ALWAYS ABLE TO COMPETE

With the Most Favored in al Varieties of Manufactures.

UNSURPASSED OPENING

For all Kinds of New Enterprizes on Good Sites.

SPLENDID FACILITIES

For Carrying Raw Material and Products Everywhere.

SOLID MEN OF MEANS

Need not Turn to the Sweet Simplicity of the Three Percents. INTERERTING SURVEY

Of the Natl City, Her Advanta-

geous Location in Every Way.

ESTABLISHED INDUSTRIES

Of Iron, Steel. Glass, Pottery and Tobacco, Including "Stogles."

A CITY FAVORED

With Health, Wealth, Low Taxation and the Best Fuel.

SOCIAL ADVANTAGES

In the way of a Splendid Publie Library and Amusement Resorts.

Through an existence of over a century first as an isolated settlement far beyon the frentier; then as a fort for the possassion of which was fought the last bat tle of the Revolution; later a trading village whose position on the Ohio river gave her prominence and prosperity; a town on the great National road; after that ceased to be the great thoroughfare between the East and the West, a thriving city at the western terminus of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, and since a growing community with increasing facilities of communication with the world at largein this varied existence as village, town and city, Wheeling has taken no progressive step and seen no transformation as promising and important as that which

The construction of the National road gave to her an importance she had not possessed before. Her position as the point of transfer for the people of the scanded the slopes of the Alleghenies, gave her advantages among towns of the country envied by many a larger sister. The laying of the Baltimore & Ohio track to the river assured the continuance and gradually changed from a trading and ficturing and mercantile community, and of competition. the little town on the bluffspread out into ing with the years, no era stands distinct touching here. in beginning or ending from the years which preceded or those which followed,

THE WHEELING OF TO-DAY. hold of a new era. In former years she tages which make a location eligible for has taken steps forward; now she leaps to new industries are possessed by the city the front at one bound. The substitution in an eminent degree. The established of natural gas for coal as the prevailing business brings all the benefits of comfuel can but work a transformation. The petition, of advertising abroad, of attracsmoky, sooty town of the recent past and tions to buyers. The shipping facilities present will give way to a clear sky, and are unsurpassed, and the rates are as rea her inhabitants will breathe the free, fresh sonable as competition and heavy traffic air of heaven instead of the sulphur and can make them. The risk by fire is notssoot-polluted atmosphere they have been bly small, strikingly in contrast with orwont to inhale. It is well, while the dinary records elsewhere. The community changed condition of things is yet in is peaceful, conservative and law-abiding. its infancy, to take, as it were, a farewell In all the agitations and troubles between look at the older Wheeling.

always attached to their home; yet but banks are secure, having withstood the few of them know what good reasons exist effects of papies and periods of depression. to be proud of the old place. A conserva- and shown a balance on the right side of tive community, much more metropolitan the sheet when elsewhere the financial in its ways of life than the average city of fabric seemed tottering to ruin, and crash 35,000 population, it has the faults, not followed crash. serious, of a town of slow but steady growth, confidence of sister communities.

ROOM TO GROW.

great a population tributary to her and the favored centres of population.

ying at her doors, with unusual facilities or business and enjoyment for a city of what could reasonably be demanded. her size, she yet has numerous unoccu- Wheeling's park has won fame to far pled desirable sites for manufactories and corners of civilization, without any of the room for an increase in all that makes a artificial celebration in vogue in many city great to thrice her present size. Her places. equipments for the safety and comfort of those of the largest and wealthiest States. her people are likewise sufficient for a the drama is well patronized, and the city much greater population. Her water has the name of being one of the best works is modern and adequate to supply show towns of its size anywhere; securing NO SMOKE, NO SOOT, NO WASTE. schools compare in results and in methods in competition with those of cities famous active, performing with the numerous benevolent, religious and educational societies, a great work in the interests of public morality, charity and temperance. Her public library can only be improved by enlarging the number of volumes on its shelves, and this improvement is continu-ally made, while the patronage it receives at the hands of the public speaks forcibly

of the intelligence of the people.

Its courts are modeled after the most approved judicial system modern civilization has devised, and nowhere is the peace and safety of the citizen or the rights of property more carefully guarded r more secure.

Her commercial importance is shown by her long rows of warehouses and wholesale stores, and her metropolitan character is mirrored in retail establishnents unsurpassed in style or extent outside of much larger cities. HER MANUFACTURES.

As a manufacturing centre Wheeling is well known. As a nail making point she ong ago assumed such pre-eminence as to win for her the soubriquet of "the Nail City." For years the superiority of her coal for fuel in nail making placed her safely above competition, and in this time her artisans acquired such special skill and her manufacturers achieved such a mastery of the markets that her place as the Nail City is still secure. Here steel was substituted for iron in nail making-a change to which all other localities have been compelled to follow this city's lead. Sheet iron, bar iron and almost all the forms and kinds of iron and steel, are also made in Wheeling to be gent with her nails all over the world.

In glass the community has an interes only second to that in nails. Here wares are turned out from more than half a dozen furnaces, exclusive of the score of so in the neighborhood owned and oper ated by Wheeling capital, enterprise and skill, which challenges comparison, for rare beauty, artistic style and excellent quality, with the wares of Bohemia itself whose glassworkers won their ancient lame with work not half so creditable as hat with which Wheeling is delighting be world. Hundreds of men, adepts in the most advanced modern processes, find employment in her glass houses. Her lanterns, her calleo, her furniture, are known and used far and wide. Her iron and steel is fashioned into thousands of shapes thousands of miles away. The queensware from her pottery has won for he city new laurels as a manufacturing centre. The skill, the experience, the tact, the genius of Europe and America are united in its managers, its artists and its workmen.

Her leather, like her calico, her iron and glass and chinaware, has an enviable name in all the great marts of the country. and wherever it is sold advertises to the world continually the skill and industry of Wheeling toilers and the enterprise and nonesty of Wheeling manufacturers.

THE LUXURIES OF LIFE,

The beer from her breweries is quaffed by the votaries of Gambrinus far and near and Bacchus himself might smack his lips steamers which plied the Onio to the to taste the wines here pressed from the swinging stages which climbed and de. fruit of the vines which crown these sunny hills. Her cigars and tobacco soothe the tired brain of the western worker and stimulate the fancy of the eastern dreamer.

From her workshops and her schools have gone thousands of artisans and scholincrease of those advantages, and the city are to compete with the sons of the busy West and the learned East, and in mill or shipping post to a considerable manu-shop or forum, they win their way in spite

She sends to the North and South and a goodly city with neighboring towns East and West long trains burdened with above and below and across the river, the products of her shops and forges; the Gradually she assumed the position of the fruits of the industry and skill of her metropolis of Western Virginia; and when workers float on many a mighty craft. No from the threes of civil war a new State station on all the vast system of the Baltiwas born she was its only city, and she has more & Ohio Railroad Company east or ramained among the increasing list of west-not even Locust Point itself, the thriving towns of the Meuntain State, in great importing station—furnishes more manufacturing and commercial interests freight to that company from year to year as well as population, far in advance of all than Wheeling; and this is but one of the her rivals. She has seen cities grow up in half dozen roads bringing and taking her suburbs rivaling in importance the freight, while the Ohio river, not navi-Wheeling of less than a generation sgo, gable above Wheeling through half the and when her citizens look back over the year, floats almost half as much as is carrecord of enterprise and progress increas- ried by all the railroads centering or

HER ADVANTAGES.

It is on this foundation, then, that the superstructure of a new and greater To-day Wheeling stands on the thres- Wheeling is to be built. All the advanlabor and capital in 1877 and in 1884-5-6 For some reason Wheelingites are Wheeling witnessed no disturbance. Her

Wheeling is the centre and metropolis and with them the advantages, which are not only of a vast and populous manufacconsiderable-solidity, permanence, the turing section, but as well of one of the richest agricultural regions on the face of the globe, and her markets are nowhere Wheeling starts on her new era of pros- surpassed in abundance, variety, quality perity well equipped for reaping the great- and cheapness of all the necessaries of est results from increased advantages. A life. The poor man's dollar will go as far,

solid, substantial city, of gradual growth | the rich man's purse command as numer-

For recreation the facilities are beyond Her annual State fairs riva

a community of 100,000 souls. Her fire in consequence the best class of stars and department is efficient and its record un- combinations at her two theatres. Her and equipments with those of older and for their culture in the arts. Her social, the early history of the nation. larger cities, and her churches are live and political and other societies are open to

The Suspension Bridge

charming sections of the Ohio Valley, a musting gas and the electric light, an iver the poetic name of La Belle Riviere- pitable, enterprising and liberal populawhose lovely and varied scenery so moved tion, refined society, good newspapers,the stoical Red Man that he called the inshort all that makes modern civilization stream "Ohio"—"the Beautiful." Wheeling, hemmed in by lofty and picturesque desired, Wheeling has. The advantages bills, is surrounded within reach of an of natural gas, the latest beneficent gift of evening's drive by pastoral scenery which Providence to the human race, she enjoys might well animate the poet's fancy or ex-ercise the artist's skill, and all about her with resson that her people anticipate a surprassed in any city of the country. Her musical societies have won high honors | lie historic and legendary spots, associa- great and glorious future, when the hon ted with heroic and romantic incidents of orable achievements of her past will be

Even in the city's borders her paved creased, and her position among the first those of kindred minds, and in entertain- streets-already adopted elsewhere and cities of the continent secured.

with a population of some 35,000, and as ous and as rare luxuries here as in any of ing guests or mutual benefit and enjoy-known as "the Wheeling pavement"nent are active and liberal, offer enjoyable drives. The conveniences
The town is built in one of the most of street cars and telephones, cheap illumwhose beauty early won for its abundance of water at low rates, a hos-

outdone, her usefulness and fame in-

NATURAL GAS. HEAVEN'S LATEST GIFT TO MAN.

What the Wonderful Vapor Is-Where I Hides Itself and What the Geologiata Think of It - A Glauce at Its Interest-

ing History and Great Possibilities.



at its history will be of interest. Whether it is true, or merely a poetic fancy, that the Persian followers of Zoroaster were wont to gather on the shores of the Caspain Sea, and there pour out their pagan prayors in the light of the burning gas wells, matters very little to the nineteenth century manufacturer or the equally favored housewife whose lot has been cast in the natural gas region of the beautiful and rich Ohio Valley. However this may be, the use of natural gas dates back to remote antiquity. For centuries it has been utilized in Onina, where the first pipe lines of which there is any record were laid, the abundant and easily manipulated bamboo serving the purpose in its way. Clay burners were fitted on the bamboo pipes. These Chinese wells are 3,000 feet deep. Julius Cresar found a burning well near what is now Grenoble, France, and if it hasn't been put out it is burning still, as indeed it is said to be.

In this country, reference to "burning

been put out it is burning still, as indeed it is said to be.

In this country, reference to "burning springs," which, in many cases, were evidently springs yielding gas in large quantities, are found in the records of early travel, especially in those of the pushing, observant Jesult fathers. In 1775, Washington, during a visit to the Kanawha Valley, set apart and deeded to the public forever a square mile of land some three miles above Salt Liet, on which was a "burning spring." Washington's purpose in making this "public park" was thwarted through an informality in the deed of conveyance. The burning springs of the ed through an informality in the deed of conveyance. The burning springs of the Little Kanawha, in West Virginia, and the escaping gas of Big Sandy, in Ken-tucky, are types of the evidences of the existence of natural gas that have been observed for many years, and are common to many parts of the country.

EARLIEST USE IN AMERICA. Possibly the earliest use of natural gas Possibly the earliest use of natural gas for any economic purpose was in light-ing the village of Fredonia, New York. In 1821 agas spring or well was discovered on the banks of Canadaway creek, near Main street bridge. The gas was col-lected by excavating and covering the spring, and was conveyed into a small cop-responding to the conducted through er holder and thence conducted through pipe to the place where used. Enough gas was obtained to light 30 burners. The cas was obtained to light 30 burners. The inn of the village was illuminated by this gas when General Lafayette passed through this section in 1824. A well 30 feet was sunk for gas in 1858 which supplied 200 burners.

Shorily after gas was found at Fredonia, Judge Campbell, of Westfield, N. Y., lit the light house at Barcelona (a small harbor on Lake Erie) from a pring of natural gas. The contract was only

Cently.

Its first use in iron-making was at the Leechburg, Pa., works. of Mesers. Rogers & Burchfield, about 1874. In glass-making, the Rochester Tumbler Works, at Rochester, Pa., were probably the pioneers, and in plate-glass Mr. J. B. Ford, at the Pittsburgh Prate Glass Works, at Creighton, Pa., in 1883. Salt was boiled with it at East Liverpool, Obio, in 1800, and it was still later guburning noticery in the same Fired later in burning pottery in the same village. In 1873, or earlier, Mr. Peter Neff began the manufacture of lamp-black from gas at Gamoier, Ohio.

In 1875 gas was piped to Spang, Chalfant & Co.'s iron works, at Sharpsburg, and Whether it is the result of distillation pare Pittsburgh, and has been presed ever of Devonian ferns or Sigillaria, under

naut & Co.'s from works, at Sharpsburg, of Devonian ferns or Sigiliaris, under a since, but it was not until 1883, with the which it is probable the formation has

In 1870 gas was piped to Spang, Chal-lant & C.o. iron works, at Sharpeburg, near Pittsburgh, and has been used ever piping of the Mirray will 1858, with the of Davonian ferns or Sigillaria, under piping of the Mirray will 1858, with the piping of the Mirray will be meat of Pittsburgh, that it uses as a fuel assumed any importance.

What Tit Is.

Which Leads the Inquiring Mind to Inquire Where it is an an interest of the Mind of Mirray will be will be called a more will be will be called a more will be will be called the will be will be called the more will be will be will be called the will be wi

RAL GAS,

TEST GIFT TO MAN,

orful Vapor Is-Where It all What the Geologists of the Secondary of the Geologists Glance at its Interest-commercial importance which natural gas has lately assumed, a glance at its history will be of interest. Whether it is true, or merely a poetic lancy, that the Persian cance, that the Persian cancer that the persian curvature (see cologically claimed) gradual uprising of that section of the season uprising of that section of the earth drained off, leaving huge basins of salt water, which may be called Devonian Lakes, the Devonian has eucceeding, not unlike curpresent system of great lakes. These Devonian basins gradually filling with silt and mud, began to form marshy filling with silt and mud, began to form marshy filling with silt and mud, began to form marshy filling with silt and mud, began to form marshy filling that salt and mud, began to form marshy filling with silt and mud, began to form marshy filling that salt and mud, began to form marshy filling with silt and mud, began to form marshy filling that salt and mud, began to form marshy filling that salt and mud, began to form marshy filling that salt and mud, began to form marshy filling that salt and mud, began to form marshy filling that salt and mud, began to form marshy filling that salt and mud, began to form marshy filling that salt and mud, began to form marshy filling that salt and mud, began to form marshy filling that salt and mud, began to form marshy filling that salt and mud, began to form marshy filling that salt and mud, began to form

A VAST SUBTERIANEAN RETORT,
At that date one theory is that the earth
was a vast hot house, enveloped in a
dense aimosphere of carbonic gas; and the
great internal heat of the earth at that
time created a more than tropical climate,
which stimulated the vegetable growth to
gigantic proportions, and under the intense heat they shorbed from the atmosphere great quantities of carbon, which,
combining with the saline nutriment of
their roots, caused the secretion of rich,
oily juices. Under such an atmosphere
animal life was impossible; and, unbroken
by aught, this vegetation, which was probably the most enormous that the earth by aucht, this vegetation, which was probably the most enormous that the earth ever produced, must have filled the huge marshy basins in which it grow to an almost solid mass. It is geologically claimed that in the Davonian period there were submergencies of the Appalchian region, and successive periods of vegetable formations of similar character, thus forming many layers of this resinous vegetable matter, from which a distillation through internal heat was consequent. It is not difficult to believe such au enormous bulk of oily plants, submerged and is not difficult to believe such au enormous bulk of oily piants, submerged and covered with great depth and weights of silt, and thus compressed between the heated rocks beneath and the sand and silt above, would be practically in a retort, and their oils distilled. Prof. Lesley, in a paper read before the American Institute of Mining Engineers at the Pittaburgh meeting of 1880, says: "Twenty years ago I showed that the petroleum of the conglomerate formation of eastern Kentucky was produced by the decomposition of fogail plants," and also, "that the gas is undoubtedly evolved from petroleum."

VAET STORAGE TANKS OK SAND.

VAST STORAGE TANKS OF SAND.

The oils, in the long period of submerg ing, would be superheated—if the term may be used—into a gas, the undistilled may be used—into a gas, the undistilled and charred portions or these gigantic Signilisra remaining as interpreters in future ages of the process of cosi formation, and the distilled juices secreted in the earth for man's future use. Under the pressure its own sublimation would cause, these gases would penetrate into the superin cumbent sand, which which would form in reservoirs, and are to-day the tanks, so to speak, in which it is found. This seems probable, as it is in various strain of pebble, sand and honey-comb rock, at immense depths, that the vapor is reached. It is a property of all vapor to ascend, and the expansion of gases under heat and continued formation is productive of great penetrating force. This penetrative characteristic of so-called natural gas is one of its peculiarities, as well as its habit of follows:

acteristic of so-called natural gas is one of its peculiarities, as well as its habit of following "carthy leads," which has been demonstrated in investigations of explosions, occurring at points distant from the leak in the pipes from which it has excaped, arising only to the surface where some vertical crevices give free rigress to the atmosphere. As so far the reachable tankage of this vapor is found in pebbly sands and honey-combed rocks, as presmall harbor on Lake Erie) from a spring of natural gase. The centract was only abandoned in 1856. An attempt was also made to light the light the lighthouse at Dunkirk, N. Y., with gas from Fredonia, and ½ inch lead pipe was laid from the Maddern gasepring, but this early attempt to pipe the gas was a failure.

In 1841 gas was struck in boring a salt will in the Kanawha Valley, in West Va. This was used in "boiling the farnace," possibly the first use of natural gas in inanufacturing. Two years after this its natural habit, ascended from the creations and the control of the control o is there are no indications in these sands of formative processes, that the gas has, in its natural habit, ascended from the creative source and become stored, penetrating under the force of the creative pressure every interstice, however minute, of the sands or rocks above, and being held back therein from further ascension by a luting of very hard rock which is always just above the sand.

This was used in 'bolling the farnace,' pocably the first use of natural gas in manufacturing. Two years after this a strong gas and salt well was struck near by and utilized in the same way. These, though the first gas wells utilized in the Kanawha Valley, were not the first struck, a well yielding gas having been bored in 1815, within the present limits of the city of Charleston. For more than a quarter of a century natural gas has been used at New Cumberland, W. Va., above Wheeling, for making lamp black and burning fire brick, though its use attracted little attention.

IRON AND GLASS MEN TAKE HOLD.

At an early date in the development of the gas which generally accompanies oil was used in heating and lighting the towns and villages in the vicinity of the wells. It was also used for raising steam with which to run the drilling engines, and even the pressure of the gas has been used for single steam with which to run the drilling engines, and even the pressure of the gas has been used for raising steam will which to run the drilling engines, and even the pressure of the gas has been used for raising steam will which to run the drilling engines, and even the pressure of the gas has been used for raising steam will which to run the drilling engines, and even the pressure of the gas has been used for raising steam will which to run the drilling engines, and even the pressure of the gas has been used for along the producing sand, it is presumable to the gas produced in the Pennsylvania oil fields, most of it wasting, until recently.

Its first use in iron-making was at the Leechburg, Pa., works, of Messrs. Rogers & Burchfield, about 1874. In glass-making, the Rochester Tumbier Works, at Rochester, Pa., were probably the ploneers, and in plate-glass Mr. J. B. Ford, at the Pitch.

WILL IT LAST?

The Geological Formation Indicates that It Will Flow for Years to Come. The more important question is as to

gen. The approaching process of petro-leum to coal is indicated by a barrel of the oil being left undisturbed and exposed to the sun, when, after a certain time of evaporation from heat of the volatile quala time sin, when, after a certain time of a evaporation from heat of the volatile qualitities, the residuum becomes tarry and bituminous in its consistency; and it is guite evident that under immense weight for a long period, a substance similar to coal would be found, if not absolute coal, were such conditions carried on in the searth, where possibly other influences besides heat, evaporation, weight and pressure are exerted. Bischoff says that the inflammable gases, always escaping from mineral coals, invariably contain carbonic or natural gas. Lesley says that every kind of vegetable natter, when buried in the earth, exposed to moisture and excluded from the air, evokes carbonic gas, being a similar condition to the dense vegetable growth of the Devonian era. These facts are not brought together as conclusive that natural gas is of vegetable origin, but to show that possibly its source is the distallation of the dense vegetation of resinous feras, Sigillaria, and all the fatty plants manticed in the Davonian f resinous ferns, Sigillaria, and

atty plants mentioned in the Devonian A GOOD THING FOR WHEELING.

At that period the North American Continent, it is geologically claimed, contained a series of basins similar to our present system of lakes. The largest of these basine was along the course of the Allegheny mountains, lying in the State

these basins was along the course of the Allegheny mountains, lying in the State of Alabama and running with the course of the mountains through West Virginia, Kentucky, Maryland and Pennsylvania, which is the trend of the Appalachian bituminous coal field, and oil and gas where they have been found. It is suggested that possibly the geologically claimed submergence of the enormous vegetation of the Paleozoicage, and its distillation in the retorts formed by the igneous rock, and the immense weight of superincumbent deposit during long periods, is the origin of our so-called natural gas.

If this be the correct theory, and so far as development has gone it supports the theory,, then the duration of the supply is an interesting speculation to be handed down to remote posterity; and furthermore, Wheeling and its vicinity will be using natural gas after the Investicance has celebrated two or these centennial antiversaries. And as the mountain will not come to Mohamed, Mohamed, who is in this day a clear-headed, enterprising manufacturer, will have to come to the great natural gas mountain and bring along his followers. From Pittsburgh to some point on the Ohio river below Wheeling will be almost a continuous manufacturing community, in which natural gas will be the only fuel.

They DON'T DIMINISH.

It has been predicted that as the wells.

THEY DON'T DIMINISH.

It has been predicted that as the wells n any given field increased the flow would diminish; but this has not proved to be the fact. In the Murraysville district, which may be likened to a pepper bottle, so thick are the wells, a well sunk in December of 1885—ten years after the first Murraysville well—was the strongest in its flow ever struck in the district; and the original Murrayville well, although 'blowing' for ten years, is said to be as strong as ever As, of all the gas fields, this is the most thickly perforated, any decrease of yield might be supposed to show itself here; as it does not, two thoughts are suggested: the one that the theory of a practically unlimited supply is being sustained; the other, that the increased vontage in such concentration at one locality is establishing a powerful draught that has a tendency to divert the interal gas currents toward the established centres, and the longer they continue the more the concentration of the gas will there be. liminish; but this has not proved to be

RESULTS IN MANUFACTURING. irent Saving and Superior Quality Attained in Making Iron, Steel, Glass and Pottery.

The economies of the use of gas are as et but crudely understood. Issuing from the wells in apparently unusable quantities, the most wasteful extravagance in its use has obtained; but, as it is now used, the citing of two facts will indicate possibilities when such results are attained under the present unscientific and waste-ful methods of use. Under its use in a steel plant it was found that where it had formerly taken \$95,000 worth of coal to produce 12,000 tons of steel, with gas it required but \$40,000 for the fuel cost, and a further saving was made of \$12,000 in the cost of hauling the ashes and coal. A close observation demonstrated also that there was a saving of about 25 percent in

there was a saving of about 25 percent in the wear and tear of the furnace in the use of gas instead of coal fuel.

A further fact was demonstrated in the working of a glass factory, using some 2,000 tons of material a year, that the saving as against coal with gas was equal to \$6,000 a year in fuel expenses. In December of 1855, as the result of one investigation, made by a mannfacturer of iron from another city, as to the result at Pittsburgh in the use of gas instead of coal, it was stated that in the output of mineteen heating furnaces the saving was, in fuel cost, \$6,531; in moving above, \$2,612; in repairs, \$4,180; and further, that the saving in a heating furnace using gas was, in reduced waste and further, that the saving in a heating furnace using gas was, in reduced waste by oxidation, in twolve weeks time, \$1,200. The value of natural gas in manufac-turing lics not only in the first obvious saving, but in the greater quantity and improved quality of the output. The manufacture of window glass is a striking case in point.

UNEQUALED FOR WINDOW GLASS. In a comparison of a sample of what was

EXPLANATION OF "INDUSTRIAL WHEELING" MAP.

59

HH

WEST

Wheeling Iron & Nail Works.

2 North Wheeling Ilose Works.

2 North Wheeling Ilose Works.

5 Atlangton Store Works.

5 Atlangton Store Works.

5 Eance & Wile n's Planing Mill.

5 Standard Marke Factory.

Kr-s' Hrewery.

City Water Works.

Smith a Hrewery.

City Water Works.

Smith a Hrewery.

Fuller's Alloo Frint Works.

Mendel's Frintiure Pactory.

Fannander Parinture Pactory.

Fannander Frintiure Works.

House's Flour Mill.

Kres' Mait Home.

Huster's Flour Mill.

Jod loy's Wapon Works.

Level loof Panings Mill.

Jod loy's Wapon Works.

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Level Looks Backlase Backlase Looks Backlase Backla Redmond's Machine enope, tily ties Work. Warres's Oil Rednery. Wheeling Hings Company. Whitsker Iron Oo's Crescent Mill. Holliday's Planing Mill. Metenc's Furniture Factory. Vogiar's Tanbery. Behmuibsch Mals House,

TION OF "INDUSTRIAL WHEEL

86 Hoffman's Tannery.

77 Riverside I on Works.

40 Ballimore & Ohio Railroad Shops.

41 Secency's Machine Shops.

42 LaBolle Nail Work Mill.

43 Hoel Reportery.

45 Schuminsch's Brewry.

46 Schuminsch's Brewry.

47 Hobb's Brockunjer & Co.'s Glass Works.

49 Hoel Robert Stables.

17 Inher's Planieg Mill.

18 Rey mann Brewery.

4 Central Glass Works.

18 Arbens & Co.'s Farture Factory.

4 Arbens & Co.'s Farture Factory.

5 Arbens & Co.'s Farture Factory.

18 Arbens & Co.'s Farture Factory.

18 Arbens & Co.'s Farture Factory.

19 Arbens & Co.'s Farture Factory.

20 Links & Co.'s Farture Factory.

3 Arbens & Co.'s Farture Factory.

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4 Arbens & Co.'s Farture Factory.

5 Arbens & Co.'s Farture Factory.

6 Labelle & Co.'s Glass Works.

10 Labelle & Co.'s Glass Works.

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10 Labelle & Co.'s Glass Works.

11 Labe

INDUSTRIAL WHEELING

AND VICINITY

SHOWING LOCATION OF NATURAL

(ESTABLISHMENTS, AND ELIGIBLE)

THE WHEELING INTELLIGENCER

E. SARVER

GAS LINES, MANUFACTURING

SITES

DRAWN FOR

MAP,
72 Planing Mill.
73 Plainte Bovile Works.
74 Leuise in Olobe Werts.
74 Leuise in Olobe Werts.
75 Leuise in Olobe Werts.
75 Crystal Wisdow Glass Works.
75 Di Wagner's Paper Mill.
83 Thomas' Machine Shop.
84 Sale Finning Mill.
83 Thomas' Machine Shop.
85 Assedand Iron Works.
85 Essedand Iron Works.
85 Sassedand Iron Works.
85 Sassedand Iron Works.
85 Martin's Perry Keg and Barrel Factory.
85 Hoyle Jones Ashineturing Company.
80 Word Secces's Foundry.
91 Union Thint Glass Works.
92 Leinout st. ve Works.
93 Delinout st. ve Works.
95 Finning Mill.
96 Tunkery Glass Works.
98 Novelly Modid Works.
98 Novelly Modid Works.
98 Novelly Modid Works.
98 Rovelly Modid Works.